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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Youenn Fablet

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EXAMINER

RUTLEDGE, AMELIA L

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/565,501	Applicant(s) FABLET, YOUENN	
	Examiner AMELIA RUTLEDGE	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 September 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 6-23 and 25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 6, 7, 9-18, 20-23 and 25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8 and 19 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the following communications: Amendment, filed 09/24/2009.
2. Claims 1-3, 6-23, and 25 are pending. Claims 1, 13, and 25 are independent claims.

Claim Objections

Claim 16 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Dependent claim 16 contains the same limitation as recited in independent claim 13, lines 8-9.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 8 and 19 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

The newly claimed amendments to independent claims 1 and 13 change the scope of the claimed invention, thereby narrowing the scope of dependent claims 8 and 19 which are no longer disclosed or rendered obvious by Mor.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 6, 7, 9-18, 20-23, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mor, U.S. Patent No. 7,210,095 B1, issued April 2007, in view of Villard, "Authoring Transformations by Direct Manipulation for Adaptable Multimedia Presentations", Proceedings of the 2001 ACM Symposium on Document Engineering, published 2001, p. 125-134.

Regarding independent claim 1, Mor suggests and teaches *a method of processing at least one digital graphical non-editable original document represented in a predetermined markup language in which at least one software display program of browser type is used for displaying such a document, the method comprising the following steps:*

i) transforming the non-editable original document displayed in read mode into an editable version in the markup language according to a set of predefined transformation rules, the transformation rules incorporating a set of rules for writing to the document to add into the editable version guidance information capable of guiding a reverse transformation; because Mor teaches a SVG document, editing the SVG document, and presenting the modified SVG document, and transforming the document by associating graphical elements in the document with binding elements (Fig. 8A; 9B;

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col. 9, l. 32-col. 11, l. 56; col. 11, l. 60-col. 13, l. 28). Mor teaches displaying the document in a browser (col. 1, l. 15-col. 2, l. 35). Mor teaches that binding elements are used to transform the original document into an editable version with guidance information capable of guiding a reverse transformation (col. 5, l. 14-43).

However, Mor suggests but does not explicitly teach a set of predefined transformation rules, the transformation rules incorporating a set of rules for writing to the document. Mor teaches binding elements which are used to link elements of the document to an editor (col. 5, l. 14-43), but does not explicitly disclose that the elements incorporate "a set of rules for writing to the document". Villard teaches transforming graphical XML documents according to such a set of predefined transformation rules (p. 129-133, section 5, "Rules generation"), including a set of rules for writing to the document. The transformation rules, applied to source and target, are capable of guiding a reverse transformation (p. 129-130).

Because Mor teaches that binding elements are stored external to the documents, Mor does not explicitly teach ... *to add into the editable version guidance information capable of guiding a reverse transformation*; however, Villard teaches that the author edits multimedia presentations directly in target views, by inserting XPath expressions in one of the target views; the target views include guidance information capable of guiding a reverse transformation because Villard teaches identifying a target node in the target view document, which links to the template for guiding the transformation (section 5.3). Villard also teaches synchronizing the source and target views (section 5.4).

Mor teaches *ii) interacting via the software display program with the editable version in order to modify the editable version according to the set of writing rules*; because Mor teaches an example editor application to modify an editable version of the document (col. 13, l. 30-col. 14, l. 16). Villard also teaches an editable version (p. 127, Section 301).

Mor teaches *iii) reverse transforming, by using said guidance information, the editable version thus modified into a non-editable version in read mode incorporating the modifications made during step ii)*, because Mor teaches a SVG document, editing the SVG document, and presenting the modified SVG document, and transforming the document by associating graphical elements in the document with binding elements (Fig. 8A; 9B; col. 9, l. 32-col. 11, l. 56; col. 11, l. 60-col. 13, l. 28). Mor teaches binding elements which are used to edit the document but are not stored in the edited document (col. 10, l. 16-col. 12, l. 45), thereby enabling reverse transformation of the modified document by allowing retrieval of information outside the document.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the graphical XML editing tools disclosed by Mor and Villard, since Mor disclosed a thin graphical interface for rendering SVG (col. 2, l. 10-20), which would have benefited from the adaptable transformation sheets by direct manipulation, disclosed by Villard (p. 125-126), providing the benefit of a complete authoring tool that handled any kind of XML documents (Villard, p. 127, Section 2.3).

Regarding dependent claim 2, Mor does not explicitly teach *wherein the set of predefined transformation rules are not linked to the document*, however, Villard

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teaches XSLT transformation sheets which are not linked to the document, p. 127-128 (Sect. 3.1 and 3.4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the graphical XML editing tools disclosed by Mor and Villard, since Mor disclosed a thin graphical interface for rendering SVG (col. 2, l. 10-20), which would have benefited from the adaptable transformation sheets by direct manipulation, disclosed by Villard (p. 125-126), providing the benefit of a complete authoring tool that handled any kind of XML documents (Villard, p. 127, Section 2.3).

Regarding dependent claim 5, Mor teaches *wherein the direct transformation according to step i) is able to add guidance information capable of guiding the reverse transformation according to step iii)*; because Mor teaches binding elements which are used to edit the document but are not stored in the edited document (col. 10, l. 16-col. 12, l. 45), thereby enabling reverse transformation of the modified document by allowing retrieval of information outside the document.

Regarding dependent claim 6, Mor teaches *wherein the guidance information belongs to the group formed by elements to be removed; elements situated in the modified document in a specific namespace; scripts updating the values of the guidance information; instruction information relating to the creation/modification of attributes*; because Mor teaches binding elements for instruction relating to the modification of attributes, and elements situated in a specific namespace (col. 7, l. 20-col. 9, l. 29).

Regarding dependent claim 7, Mor teaches *wherein the direct transformation according to step i) is able to identify each selectable graphical element*, because Mor

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teaches transforming the document by associating each selectable graphical element in the document with binding elements (Fig. 8A; 9B; col. 9, l. 32-col. 11, l. 56; col. 11, l. 60-col. 13, l. 28).

Regarding dependent claim 9, Mor does not explicitly teach *wherein the direct transformation according to step i) comprises a parameter capable of deciding to retain/remove an animation element*, however, Villard teaches the Madeus model of describing multimedia documents, which has parameters for composition of media objects, including animation elements (p. 127, Sect. 3.2), therefore Villard teaches the declaration of objects that belong to the presentation, i.e., deciding to retain/remove an element.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the graphical XML editing tools disclosed by Mor and Villard, since Mor disclosed a thin graphical interface for rendering SVG (col. 2, l. 10-20), which would have benefited from the adaptable transformation sheets by direct manipulation, disclosed by Villard (p. 125-126), providing the benefit of a complete authoring tool that handled any kind of XML documents (Villard, p. 127, Section 2.3).

Regarding dependent claim 10, Mor teaches *wherein the direct transformation according to step i) incorporates mutation events able to synchronously modify the document with respect to the initial document*, because Mor teaches embodiments where some of the graphical elements in the original SVG are hidden or added in the modified SVG document (col. 12, l. 15-45).

Regarding dependent claim 11, Mor teaches *wherein the direct transformation according to step i) incorporates a mechanism able to modify all or part of the edited document via programs available remotely from the document*, because Mor teaches an example editor application to modify an editable version of the document (col. 13, l. 30-col. 14, l. 16).

Regarding dependent claim 12, Mor suggests *wherein reverse transformation according to step iii) is able to modify an initialization script in order to save modifications made on graphical elements created by the initialization script*; in Claim 6, where Mor claims a script mapping to the graphical representation.

Regarding independent claim 13, Mor teaches *an apparatus for processing at least one digital graphical non-editable original document represented in a predetermined markup language in which at least one software display program of browser type is used for displaying such a document, comprising:*

transformation means for transforming the original document displayed in read mode into an editable version in the markup language according to a set of predefined transformation rules, the transformation rules incorporating a set of rules for writing to the document to add into the editable version guidance information capable of guiding a reverse transformation; because Mor teaches a SVG document, editing the SVG document, and presenting the modified SVG document, and transforming the document by associating graphical elements in the document with binding elements (Fig. 8A; 9B; col. 9, l. 32-col. 11, l. 56; col. 11, l. 60-col. 13, l. 28). Mor teaches displaying the document in a browser (col. 1, l. 15-col. 2, l. 35).

However, Mor suggests but does not explicitly teach a set of predefined transformation rules, the transformation rules incorporating a set of rules for writing to the document. Mor teaches binding elements which are used to link elements of the document to an editor (col. 5, l. 14-43), but does not explicitly disclose that the elements incorporate "a set of rules for writing to the document". Villard teaches transforming graphical XML documents according to such a set of predefined transformation rules (p. 129-133, section 5, "Rules generation"), including a set of rules for writing to the document.

Mor teaches hardware means for displaying and transforming the document in a graphical user interface (col. 14, l. 20-col. 16, l. 13). Because Mor teaches that binding elements are stored external to the documents, Mor does not explicitly teach ... *to add into the editable version guidance information capable of guiding a reverse transformation*; however, Villard teaches that the author edits multimedia presentations directly in target views, by inserting XPath expressions in one of the target views; the target views include guidance information capable of guiding a reverse transformation because Villard teaches identifying a target node in the target view document, which links to the template for guiding the transformation (section 5.3). Villard also teaches synchronizing the source and target views (section 5.4).

Mor discloses *processing means for interacting via the software display program with the editable version in order to modify the editable version according to the set of writing rules*; because Mor teaches an example editor application to modify an editable

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version of the document (col. 13, l. 30-col. 14, l. 16). Villard also teaches an editable version (p. 127, Section 301).

Mor discloses *reverse transformation means for transforming, by using said guidance information, the editable version thus modified into a non-editable version in read mode incorporating the modifications thus made by said processing means*; because Mor teaches a SVG document, editing the SVG document, and presenting the modified SVG document, and transforming the document by associating graphical elements in the document with binding elements (Fig. 8A; 9B; col. 9, l. 32-col. 11, l. 56; col. 11, l. 60-col. 13, l. 28). Mor teaches binding elements which are used to edit the document but are not stored in the edited document (col. 10, l. 16-col. 12, l. 45), thereby enabling reverse transformation of the modified document by allowing retrieval of information outside the document.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the graphical XML editing tools disclosed by Mor and Villard, since Mor disclosed a thin graphical interface for rendering SVG (col. 2, l. 10-20), which would have benefited from the adaptable transformation sheets by direct manipulation, disclosed by Villard (p. 125-126), providing the benefit of a complete authoring tool that handled any kind of XML documents (Villard, p. 127, Section 2.3).

Regarding dependent claims 14-18 and 20-23, claims 14-18 and 20-23 are directed to the apparatus for implementing the methods as claimed in dependent claims 2 and 4-12, above, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding independent claim 25, claim 25 is directed to the computer readable storage medium for performing the methods as claimed in independent claim 1, above, and is rejected along a similar rationale.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 09/24/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's arguments that neither Mor nor Villard discloses adding guiding information for guiding a reverse transformation, rather disclosing transformation rules external to the documents to which they are applied (see Remarks, p. 8-9); because Mor teaches that binding elements are stored external to the documents, Mor does not explicitly teach ... *to add into the editable version guidance information capable of guiding a reverse transformation*; however, Villard teaches that the author edits multimedia presentations directly in target views, by inserting XPath expressions in one of the target views; the target views include guidance information capable of guiding a reverse transformation because Villard teaches identifying a target node in the target view document, which links to the template for guiding the transformation (section 5.3). Villard also teaches synchronizing the source and target views (section 5.4).

Therefore, the combination of Mor and Villard renders obvious the newly claimed limitations of independent claims 1, 13, and 25.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AMELIA RUTLEDGE whose telephone number is (571)272-7508. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:30 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Amelia Rutledge/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2176